Washington, Nov. 30.-The following announcement was made public this afternoon

"The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to reduce the number of National bank depositaries, and the amounts of public money kept therewith. It is intended to make this reduction in such a manner as to avoid as far as possible any disturbance to the busi-

"A transfer to the Sub-Treasury, on or before Jan uary 15, 1890, of about ten per cent of their holdings of public moneys will be required from banks having in active accounts about ten per cent of the surplus held by them over and above the amount needed for the convenience of the public service; or, if the banks wish to sell to the Government the bonds furnished as security for these deposits, the Secretary will purchase them and retain from the proceeds of sale the amount which otherwise would have to be deposited as above stated, sending checks to the banks for the

"Other calls will be made from time to time, but lways with due regard to business interests, until the public moneys with the banks shall have been reduced to the amount needed for current public business, and the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of the money with the money wit United States bonds. Banks desiring to dispose of the entire amount of bonds furnished as security for public deposits will not, of course, be limited to the ton per cent transfer of the first call."

conversation with the Secretary, he explained that the phrase "banks having active accounts" refers to the National banks with which the Government, through its public officers in various parts of the Government revenues from time to time and drawing upon them through checks of disbursing officers. The banks having inactive accounts" are those otherwise known in the Treasury Department as "surplus banks," being those designated by Secretary Fairchild solely as depositaries for portions of the Treasury surplus. The total amount of the Government deposits in banks of both these classes is now about 847,000,000. The ordinary amount of public funds distributed among all the depositaries has been from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, but ran up in 1887 to

In response to a question, Secretary Windom further said that the rates at which bonds will be purchased from the banks desiring to dispose of them to the Covernment will be the rates fixed and paid to the public by the Treasury on the date at which any individual bank may notify the Department of its desire

The work of sending out notices to the banks-some 266 in number-was begun to day, and a large number of letters were mailed this evening. The following is the form of notification addressed to each of the socalled "surplus" or "inactive account" banks. letter below is one addressed to a small National bank

baving a total Government deposit of \$55,000:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1889.
To Cashier, — National Bank.

Sir: The Department has decided to reduce the number of National bank depositaries and the amount of public money kept therewith, which at present are largely in excess of the requirements of the public service. It is desired to make the reduction with the least possible inconvenience to business interests. To this end you are instructed to deposit on or lefore January 15, 1800, from funds to the credit with an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, as a "transfer of funds," from your bank, the sum of \$5,500, which will reduce your first balance accordingly. When this transfer shall have been made you will fer of funds. from your bank, the sum of \$5,500, which will reduce your fixed balance accordingly. When this transfer shall have been made you will be authorized to withdraw security bonds to the amount of \$5,000 upon receipt of the certificate of deposits for amount transferred, the Treasurer's receipt for the bonds and a resolution for their withdrawal; or, if desired, the bonds will be purchased by the Department and the amount to be transferred retained from the proceeds of the bonds. A blank form of resolution to accomplish the latter purpose is herewith inclosed.

the of resonation to accompanie to the until betwein inclosed.

Other calls will be made from time to time until centre amount is transferred, or, if you prefer it, is entire amount may be transferred at once and e bank discontinued as a depositary.

Should you decide to sell the bonds to the Government, notify the Department by wire of the amount and price of bonds offered. Respectively yours, will LIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

ton, Nov. 30 .- The report of the committee appointed by the International Marine Conference to onsider the subject of a uniform load-mark for vessels, will be presented to the conference at the next meeting, on Monday. The report calls attention to framed under the British Merchants Shipping Act of 1876, for the purpose of ascertaining have proved to be a good standard, the committee says. upon which to determine the proper loading of British vessels classed in Lloyds Register. As regards foreign ships, however, which are loading in the United Kingom, and which are either not classed in Lloyds Register, or the particulars of which cannot be without a minute examination, difficulty exists that the law which ntends to guard against the dangers arising from overloading cannot be enforced without serious disad

vantages to the owners of ships and cargoes, con-

ent upon the difficulty of ascertaining whether or

not the ships are fit to carry the cargoes in question So far as the committee has been able to ascertain, the laws of many maritime nations contain provise for dealing with the question of overloading, and But nowhere, except in Great Britain, as far as is purpose of ascertaining whether a ship be fit to carry a certain cargo by a load-mark or load-line. In order to arrive at such laws, and to enforce them, it would appear to be necessary, the committee says, to induce the Governments of the maritime Nations not only to institute investigations similar to some already made in Great Britain, but also to establish a sufficient staff of competent officials to insure the universal compliance with the laws to be given; and to establish courts of appeal authorized to decide on complaints against unjust detention, etc. The committee thinks this would be surrounded with serious difficulties of various kinds. The committee is, therefore, led to believe that this maiter is not ripe for consideration by this Conference, and that it ought to be left to the negotiations to be carried on between the governments of the maritime nations. order to arrive at such laws, and to enforce

Washington, Nov. 30 .- The United States Treasurer to-day mailed 7,656 checks, representing \$1,131,602, in payment of the interest due December 1 on registered 4 1-2 per cent bonds.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, Nov. 30.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$256,800, as follows:

Registered fours-\$49,350, \$62,450 and \$100,000, at 127. Coupon four and one-halfs-\$25,000 and \$20,000, at 104 5-8 ex interest.

All the offers were accepted. STEEL ARMOR PIERCING PROJECTILES.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Bids were opened at noon to-day, at the Navy Department, for furnishing steel armor-piercing projectiles for the Navy, for which \$200,000 is available. This amount is to be approtioned in classes as follows: Fifteen per cent for sixinch projectiles, 21 per cent for 8-inch, 50 per cent for ten-inch, 14 per cent for twelve-inch. The projectiles will be of forged steel, and finish d by the contractors. Two shells will be selected from each lot for trial purposes, and will be delivered at the Naval Proving Ground . Annapolis. The testing target will cons st of a steel plate of thickness equal to the calibre of the of a steel plate of thickness equal to the calibre of the shell to be tested, secured to an oak backing thirty-six inches thick. There was only one bid, that of the Midwale Steel Company, near Philadelphia, as follows: Class A, six-inch shells, 360 to be delivered in twenty months, \$30,000; class B, eight-mich, \$35, twenty-feur months, \$42,000; class C, ten-inch \$40, thirty-six months, \$100,000; class D, twelve-inch, 60, thirty-six months, \$28,000.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS. Washington, Nov. 30.-The annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia was submitted to the President to-day. It shows that the receipts of the year, together with the amount on hand on July 1, 1888, aggregated \$6,510,468. The exditures for the year were \$5,147,686. The bonded lebt of the District on June 30, 1885, was \$20,142,050. Among the specific recommendations of the Commis-sioners are the establishment by law of a pension fund

for disabled firemen, the repeal of the law limiting membership on the local police force to honorably disharged soldiers or sailors, a sufficient appropriation to lay all the District electric wires underground, ex-tension of the laws of the corporation of Wastington over the entire District, the enactment of laws to prevent secular occupations on Sunday, legislation to relieve the Water Department of the fixed charges for interest and sinking fund, and provision for the ex-tension of streets and avenues and the rectification of irregular sub-divisions.

LYNCHED FOR BEING DISAGREEABLE.

THIRTY-THREE NEIGHBORS IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER OF OLSEN, THE WIS-CONSIN FARMER.

Chicago, Nov. 30 .- A dispatch from Milwaukee says: As the facts connected with the lynching of the old man, Hans Jacob Olsen, at Preston, Wis., on Saturday night, become known, a storm of indignation arises. The facts have been hard to get at, as the newspaper correspondents in the vicinity of Preston have been intimidated, or have friends implicated in The facts have gradually become known throughout Trempeleau County, however, and the result has been a popular demand for the arrest and prosecution of the men who composed the ma Eighteen men, many of them prominent citizens, have already been arrested, but on the charge of riot, instead of murder. They have given bonds, and are now out on ball. Six men implicated have fled from the State; others are still in Blair or Preston, will be arrested. Thirty-three people in all are known to have been implicated in the lynching. of the men now in jail is Olsen's son, and old Mrs.

the mob, and one of the boys now under arrest, Nelson, has made a confession. His statement is that upon the arrival of the mob at the house of Olsen a detachment was sent into the house to bring Olsen out. A rope was then put around his neck, Olsen being in his night clothes and barefooted. He was made to stand on the frozen ground while the mob harangued him. He asked to be allowed to stand on country, transacts current business, by depositing the porch, and to have his clothes brought to him. which was done by his wife. Olsen was asked by the mob if he would leave the country. His reply was that he did not know; that this was his home. and he did not know what right they had to order him to leave it; and finally said he would not go. Then the rope was placed over the limb of a tree, twenty feet from the house, and Olsen was pulled up. Upon being let down, he was asked again if he would leave the country. His reply was that he intended to go to the pinery to work as soon as his wife could finish his mitts and socks. not satisfy the mob, and he was strung up the second time. When let down he was asked if he would leave the neighborhood. His faint reply was, "Yes." By this time he was helpless, and they carried him into the house, putting him on the floor, where he lay praying and reciting portions on the floor, where he lay praying and reciting portions of the Bible. At this time there were only four of the lynchers in the house. Meantime the mob outside was taking a vote whether or not they should hang him. A new voted no, but the majority scaled his fare, and he was brought out and hanged. This was about 0 p. m. He was left hanging until 2 p. m. the next day, when the coroner took him down. Of-ee was at one time a prosperous farmer. When the wheat crop failed he found himself, like many farmers in the western part of the State, in plached circumstances, and was compelled to secure most of his creditors by mortgaging his personal property and growing crops. After repeated failure of crops, Olsen, like many of his neighbors, was feeced badly. He resented the plundering, and, as occasion and apportunity presented, publicly denounced those who he considered had done him the most wrong. He probably male statements construed as threats, but there is no evidence of his ever attempting to do any one physical harm. probably made statements construed as threats, but there is no evidence of his ever attempting to do any one physical barm.

DR. SARGENT ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

EXPLAINING THE SYSTEM OF HEMENWAY

GYMNASIUM-VALUE OF PROPER EXERCISE. Boston, Nov. 30 (Special).-The subject of physical training in schools and colleges is receiving unusual attention at present. A conference on this subject on the part of leading educators, was begun yesterday ston, and continued to-day, and was participated in by President Eliot, of Harvard College; President Walker, of the Institute of Technology; Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Secretary Dickinson, of the Roard of Edu-cation; the Earl of Meath, President Warren, of the Boston University; President Helen Shaefer, of Wellesley College, and others. To-day Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard College, read a paper on the system of physical training at the Hemenway Gymnasium.

said in part: healthy and athletic, than one man,

> Dr. Sargent expressed pleasure at witnessing so there was danger of its being carried to an extreme. I do not think the American companies will suffer This was to be seen in books of instruction issued by manufacturers of athletic apparatus for advertising purposes and by the advocacy of exercises requiring no apparatus. He insisted upon the necessity of a student working with the object of developing his Although he may be engaged in something else that will bring the same muscles into action, it

else that will bring the same muscles into action, it will not have the same good results. There must also be resistance, and there must be vigor and rapidity in the movements. As many muscles as possible must be brought into action. There must be no restraints when taking exercises, as the wearing of tight clothing. Rest must follow action and there must be a charge of activity.

The speaker condemned all gymnastics that required constant tension, such as atthudinizing and the compelling of children to remain in one position. He believed that it would be far better for children if they were turned loose in a carpeted room without chars, during their periods of instruction, than to keep them in cramped positions in the school room. Another essential is the development of heat in the body. In order to realize the best results, muscular effort should be followed by a bath and vigorous rabbing. In every kind of physical exercises, the qualities at first required are the qualities at length developed. A man can be amade courageous, active, vigorous and self-reliant by appropriate physical training. The men who kick footballs are the very men who have to lay off after the season for rest and recreation. Those who have been the most successful in heavy gymnastics are the very men who have to make our successful in heavy gymnastics are the very ones who are subject to nervous complaints.

Boston, Nov. 30 (Special).-Irving A. Evans & Co.'s nonthly analysis of the financial situation puts it thus: The foreign purchases of Atchison new 4s will bring about \$4,000,000 to Boston by December 15: the sale of two industrial enterprises will bring about \$2,000,000 more by January 1; he loss by the Boston fire will be less than \$4,000,000, which, being fully insured, and nearly one-half of the same being in foreign companies, will bring in about \$2,000,000 more making the amount of foreign capital to be received in Boston between now and January 1 nearly \$9,000,000. It says that \$85,000,000 of the old bonds have assented to reorganization; also, that Atchison is largely oversold. The buying has been concentrated. It is estimated that a majority of the stock will be placed in the hands of trustees for voting purposes. It is still believed that a dividend will be declared before April 1, 1890, on dividend will be declared before April I, 1890, on Union Pacific. An increase in the dividend for the coming year has been seriously considered by some of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy directors. Less New-York and New-England is held in Boston at present than ever before. A large short interest exists both here and in New-York. The West End street Railway shows net earnings of \$119,000, against \$70,000, as compared with October, last year.

DO THE PROPERTY OWNERS WANT IT! The statement published yesterday that the Manhattan Railway Company is securing the consent of property owners along the Boulevard to the building of an elevated railroad, was yesterday denied authoritatively. About a year ago a number of the property owners asked that the road might be extended the Boulevard, but the Manhattan Company replied. that the Rapid Transit Act expressly excepted Broad way and the Boulevard at the solicitation of property owners. It is said that if canvassers are soliciting consent to such an extension, they are employed by the property owners, and not by the Manhattan Company

The managers of the fete to be given on Tuesday and during the week at Ortgles' Gallery, for the the East Side Chapel, propose to make the street scene in Bagdad, which they are to reproduce, still more attractive by having the Hungarian band furnish the music on Tuesday, Thurstay and Saturday evenings; while Mrs. Anne Louis: Carey Raymond has consented to aid this charity by her own singing and that of a quartet on Wednesday evening. For Friday evening a proficient lady whistler has offered hed services. Saturday will be chiefly devoted to children, and the fete will close PREPARING TO REBUILD.

CLEARING OUT THE BURNED DISTRICTS IN BOSTON AND LYNN

DEATH OF AN INJURED FIREMAN-MUCH PROP-ERTY SAVED BY FIRE-PROOF VAULTS-RE-

LIEF WORK IN THE TWO CITIES. Boston, Nov. 30.—The police and firemen kept up their lonely vigits in the burned district all last night, and there was cont pual but fruitiess, search for the bodies of the four lost firemen. Friends of the missing men remained near all night to take charge of bodies should they be found. Some believe that the men were burned to ashes and that no trace of them will ever be discovered. All the outside fire companies have gone home, the last to leave being the New-Bedford companies. At daylight this morning the work of pulling down dangerous walls was resumed, and gangs of workmen were employed in digging out

E. E. Whiting, the veteran fireman who was resented in such a thrilling manner from No. 80 Channey-st. by Officer Maynes and others, died at the bospital this

Material expressions of admiration for the heroic work of the firemen are constantly coming in from business men in the form of checks for various counts. Lally & Collins, hosiery dealers, at No. 36 Chauncey-st., state that they had a stock valued at \$70,000, were insured for \$75,000 and lose from \$35,000 to \$40,000. The two Nevins blocks on \$35,000 to \$40,000. Chauncey-st. will be rebuilt when the insurance is adjusted. It is also stated that E. D. Jordan and the heirs of Charles Marsh will build a magnificent block on the site of the one burned, and that the burned Ames building will be reconstructed on the original plaus. Walker, Stetson & Sawyer this morning found their papers in excellent condition, plain white stationery was barely discolored by the smoke and water. The articles in the vaults were all Brigham & Co. and Samuel Williams were equally fortunate. Mr. Williams had \$10,000 in bonds in his vaults. He is one of the heaviest losers by the fire, as his insurance is not large. He has always believed it impossible that the massive from and granite building could be burned so speedily as to preclude the possibility of saving anything. Nevetheless that was what happened.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 30,-All was life and activity throughout the fire-devastated district to-day. Nearly every burnt out firm has built temporary quarters facturers, who are heavy losers by the fire are contributing generously to the relief fund. The Committee on Relief decided to-day to supply all homeles families with tenements and articles of furniture such as are absolutely necessary. They have ordered a supply of furniture, bed-clothing, stoves and fuel, supply of furniture, bed-clothing, stoves and fuel, and as soon as the work is systematized there will be no trouble in securing relief. The poor department fund will not be drawn on save as a last resort. More homeless ones were provined with quarters last night than on any preceding night since the free Settees were arranged in the rotunda in the City Hail, affording sleeping quarters for the workmen employed in clearing away the debris. The city is infested with tramps, who have made themselves obnoxions. They apply at relief headquarters for aid, claiming that they had been living in the lodging houses burned. It is hard to determine whether or not the applicants are imposiors.

to determine whether or not the applicants are imposited.

The uniting of the two political parties on Mayor Newhall for re-election will eliminate all political strife, and all elements are hearthy uniting in the work of relief, and many neighboring towns and cities in other New-England States are organizing relief messures, operations were begun to-day, for the erection of the first block in the burnt district, on the easterly end of the lower side of Exchange-st. The cellar was found to be so not that the services of a hose company were required to cool it.

A good many business men have come to the conclusion that the Fire Department is not as well equipped with apparatus in the business part of the city as it ought to be, and this fire will undoubtedly result in an increase in the number of engines in localities where they may be needed in a great emergency. "Where now," remarked a prominent merchant, "there are eight or ten engines in a business district there should be at least fifteen or twenty."

"there are eight or ten engines in a but there should be at least fifteen or twenty

TO RAISE THE RATES OF INSURANCE. CONFIDENCE THAT ALL THE COMPANIES WILL PULL THROUGH.

There was an easier feeling among insurance me in this city yesterday. The later reports in regard to the losses at Boston confirmed the lower estimates made by conservative men on Friday. The fear, too that a number of the companies would be obliged to suspend business owing to the fire was replaced generally yesterday by confidence in the ability of the various concerns to meet their obligations. E. R. Kennedy, of Weed & Kennedy, No. 50 Pine-st., reeived a dispatch early in the day relative to the Nep tune Company, of Boston, which was reported to be it precarious condition Friday. It read as follows Directors are courageous and unanimously say 'go Rochester. It was worded thus: "Directors make assessment of fifty per cent. This provides for all

liabilities and furnishes a good surplus.5 The manager of the Guardian of the City of New-York, when told that a report was in circulation that can break records. There are in Harvard College 245 students to-day, who can surpass the tests applied to the strongest men of 1880. Although attendance on the gymnasium is entirely voluntary, there are 1,200 students who make use of its advantages.

Students who make use of its advantages.

Smiled and said: "That is nonsensical. We only lost 87,500, and are not affected by such a sum." The president of the People's Insurance Company of this city answered with words to the this city answered with words to the same effect regarding his company. "We lost nuch interest taken in physical culture, but thought | but \$5,000," he said, " and that will not hurt us at all. I do not think the American companies will suffer materially. The heaviest losses fall upon the companies on the other side of the Atlantic." The agent of the Eliot Company, of Boston, said that it was all right also, and would continue business as usual. There was a report current yesterday that the Board of Underwriters intended to raise the rates of insurance at once. When asked in regard to it, however, the secretary said there would be no change in the rates at present. They would be raised, however, after language to

> AN ARMY SURGEON'S GROUND FOR DAMAGES. Major Washington Matthews, an army surgeon, Army Medical Board for the examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the United States Medical Corps arm so badly hurt that he still carries it in a sling The doctor, while stepping from the rear platform of the car, caught his foot in the rubber mat upon the step and was thrown violently to the ground. mat had become loose. Dr. Matthews, through his attorney, Colonel J. E. Bloom, has served sworn complaint upon the company as to the cause of his in juries, and expects his claim for damages to be amicably settled.

For several years Dr. Matthews has been in charge of the United States Army Medical Museum at Washington, and has written upon the ethnography and philology of the Indians, in "The American Antiqua-rian," "Folk Lore" and "The American Anthropol ogist." His "The Mountain Chant, a Navajo Cere mony" was published by the Smith-orian Institution's Eurezu of Ethnology last year, and the National Academy of Sciences has published several of his papers read before it.

THE BOSTON CLUB'S WESTERN TRIP. Boston, Nov. 30 (special).—John Morrill, who is playing with the Bostons on their Western trip, writes The Globe" from Salida, Cal., that the club will surely make a considerable amount above its expenses. The enjoying the trip. Morrill says. "We finished one One was tied and we lost three. We meet them again in 'Frisco and will play them another series, beginning December 21. Four of the Browns have signed with the new Chicago club, and there is a possibility of the new Chicago ciuc, and there is a possibility of another of the Browns joining the new Boston club. He is a great fielder and batsman and will be secured. If any one of the Boston players should heshate about signing with the Players' League. The Bostons held a meeting at Pueblo and the players voted to take from \$6,500 to \$8,000 of the stock. Several of them signed contracts. There are a number of Association players who are anxious to come into the Players'

WAS IT AN AURORA BOREALIST From The Boston Journal: a letter.

From The Boston Journal; a letter.

I write to give you an account of a phenomenon which it was my good fortune to witness at Bridge-eater. Mass, on saturate evening, November 23, at about 7:30 o'clock. Low down in the north was a bank of luminous vapor sufficiently dense to obscure the stars. In front of this back was a small cloud about as large, apparently, as the body of a large doy. There was nothing strange or especially noticeable in this; but the strange thing occurred when the little contains the strange thing occurred when the little contains a started and send on its way west ward parallel with and about ten degrees above the horizon. So rapidly did it move that there was not time to turn the head to see where the strange race ended. This was immediately followed by a slight oscillation of the luminous bank at the point of departure, reminding one of the recoil of a heavy gun when fired. In a few moments there started from the same point a solid ball of fire, which sped westward in the truck of the cloud, being elongated as it went on, and being behind the luminous bank instead of in front.

Again after a few moments a small luminous cloud heave the contained of the luminous bank moved a little to the eastward and began to dissipate, and as it passed away light radiatif irom it as in the case of the supon borealis, only that all these movements were horizontal. Shooting stars were seen during the evening, but did

not seem to have any connection with this singular appearance.

I should like to learn through your columns whether

I should manifestations were seen by any one else
on that evening.

A NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR SALEM, MASS.

JOHN KINSMAN, OF THAT CITY, BEQUEATHS A BUSINESS BLOCK FOR THE PURPOSE.

Boston, Nov. 30 (Special).-The will of John Kins nan, of Salem, which has just been filed for probate, provides for another public library for that city. bequeathing certain portions of his estate to his family, the testator declared that upon the death of his wife, his children and his grandchildren, the mansion in Winter st. and the house in Oliver-st., Salem, are to be given to Leland R. Cole, of Beverly; and the Kinsman Block, in Washington-st., Salem, with the land under and adjoining it, and the estate in the rear, to be management of not less than six trustees, three of the six being the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the City Treasurer. The trustees are to hold and manage the property for a term of five the accumulated income to be invested, and at the end of five years a free public library, to be known as the "Kinsman Library," shall be established in the Kinsman Block. The two upper floors are to be devoted to the library. The first floor is to be rented as stores, the income from which is expected to support the library.

The Klasman Block is one of the mest buildings in Salem. The estate is valued at \$50,000 to \$60,000. The city is not likely to come into possession for some time, and what action the City Council may take is a matter of conjecture. If a library can be maintained in the Kinsman Block with the income from the property, in addition to the public library already established in the Bertram mansion, it may be considered a good thing to do to accept this legacy.

The Degraaf & Taylor Company are now showing a rich stock of fine, well-made furniture in their

The upper floor of the sales department is devoted solely to chamber furniture, which is shown in richly carved mahogany, in oak, cherry, and fine enamels in white, rose, blue or yellow with gold. the Sixteenth century finish, a combination of the |81 to a beggar who came in. natural and antique finish, which gives a shaded afterward handed the undertaler a check for old Flemish carving, supported at the four corners old Flemish carving, supported at the top is of by winged griffins with claw feet; the top is of highly polished wood, now preferred for the library table. Charming little French desks are to be found table. The foundation of the foundati English style, are made with serpentine fronts, carved English style, are made with serpentine fronts, carved elaborately and massively. Parlor furniture is exhibited on the second floor in a great variety of handsome styles. The finest parlor furniture shows no wood, and is upholstered in tapestries or in brocatelles, combined with line plushes, and in delicate French coloring. The firm are special agents of the Windsor Folding. Red. The wise business management and enterprise of W. H. Degraaf, the most active member of the firm, have enabled this house to maintain its oldtime reputation for fine workmanship and trustworthy goods, in spile of the immeuse competition from cheap, ill-made furniture. ompetition from cheap, ill-made furniture.

Mayor Grant received a visit yesterday from a mmittee representing the Chamber of Commerce, a conference was held on the subject of arranging for longress when they come here on December 16. a part of the delegates' time, and Mr. Bilss proposed that the Mayor should ask the Governor to order an exhibition drill of the National Guard. Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and members of the city government will probably be appointed to take charge of the matter of reception and entertainment.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE OHIO SOCIETY The election of officers of the Ohio Society of New-York for 1890 was held at the club-house, No. 236 Fifth-ave., on Friday night. It resulted as follows: General Wager Swayne; vice-presidents, Henry A. Glassfort and John W. Harman; secretary, Warren Higger; recording secretary, Edward R. Bruch; reasurer, Leander H. Crall; trustees, for three years, teorge E. Armstrong, John Dielson and W. H. Caldwell. William L. Strong, Henry L. Burnett, Calvin S. Brice

MORMONS NOT FIT FOR CITIZENSHIP. Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 30 .- Judge Anderson to-day delivered his decision in the matter of the application for admission to cit'zenship of those Mormons who have talen the Endowment House oath. The decision reviews the testimony at length and denies the applica-

THE FIRST SNOWSTORM OF THE SEASON, King Frost yesterday not only gave New-York what was, so far, the coldest day of the season, but also as the delegate of the leading French literary and in the early morning he sent the first real snowstorm seen here this fall. The white flakes came intervals for several hours, the heaviest fall, perhaps, being just before to o'clock. All through Friday night and the small hours of yesterday morning the temperature fell until 5 a. m., when the thermometer in the Signal Service Office reached 26 degrees above zero Signal Service Office Council reached this fall. As the morning wors on the temperature rose, until 8 o'clock last night, when it was 34 degrees. The indications for to-day point to a continuance of the cold weather, with, possibly, a slight rise in tem-

SHIFTING THEIR SITUATIONS.

John E. Smith was sworn into office yesterday as the private secretary of Naval Officer Willis. Mr Smith was for some time Albany correspondent of "The Brooklyn Standard." John M. Comstock, who has been Auditor and Special Deputy Collector in the Naval Office for the last four years, has resumed his original office of Auditor. John J. Couch, who has been Controller in this office in recent years, take the Special Deputy Collectorship, while retaining his old place. The report of Special Agent Tingle to the Treasury Department, attracted some attention at the Custom House yesterday. The peneral opinion expressed was that his recommendations would not be adopted, though some were good.

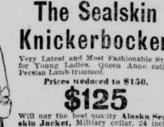
THE PRINT CLOTH TRADE IN FALL RIVER. Fall River, Nov. 30 (Special).-The production of print cloths has been curtailed 40,000 pieces during he week, and the stock in the hands of the manufacturers remains unchanged. Sales have been rather light, though there has been an active demand for pot goods, which agents have not been able to take advantage of, owing to the searchy of cloth in sight, The mills are well engaged up to February, and the prospect for an advance in prices is favorable, as the limited stock is held by a few factories. Sellers are not anxious to trade and the printe's show a disposi tion to supply themselves for future wants. Production. 150,000 pieces; deliveries, 150,000; stock on hand, 150,000 paces, denteres, 150,000; sales, 85,000; odd, 8,000; sats week's stock 8,000; sales, 85,000; odd, 48,000; 60x56, 6,000; 64x64, 81,000; spots, 37,000; futures, 48,000 sales for weekly elivery in December, 184,000 pieces; January, 102,000 pieces; February, 48,000 pieces; March, 21,000 pieces; price 33-14 cents for 64x645; 3-14 cents nominal for 60x56s. Market firm and active.

THE STATUS OF THE UMBRELLA. From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

What is everybody's is, of course, nobedy's business, and since time immemorial the legal status of the umbrella has been nil. Recently, however, a desperate attempt was made in Connection to lift from its doubtful position this anomalous but indispensable strachment of civilized nations, and invest it with the legal dignity that attaches to overshoes, bats, wraps, gloves and other intermittent and detachable necessities of climate and season.

Two otherwise respectable gentlemen were arrested, fined and imprisoned on the charge of theft for having appropriated during a rain-storm the umbrellas of their neighbors. While these guttemen are still-engaged on their twenty and thirty days of hard labor sentences, another umbrella case has been settled in Richmond on an entirely different basis. As might be expected, the Old Dominion holds a conservative position on this subject, and has quashed by jury the threatmed rise of the umbrella. A little colored boy during a heavy rain used without permission the umbrella of a hotel guest. The iron hand



124 West 42d Street,

Knickerbocker.

THING IN THE LINE OF MUSIC BOXES

MUSICAL FANCY ARTICLES. It has got to be quite the proper thing to give Music Boxes as presents. Tacy are always appropriate, always appreciated, and are a lasting reminder of the

thoughtfulness and generosity of the giver. Nothing adds mere to the attractiveness of a ha affords more genuine pleasure to one's self and friends We have made special preparations this year to meet this ever-increasing demand. Our stock is larger and more varied than ever before, and includes a number of

attractions never before shown in this country. A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit our warerooms, where a rare musical treat awaits them.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 Broadway, New-York,

of the law was at once laid upon the of the small sinner's neck, and he was of the law was at once laid upon the nape of the small sinner's neck, and he was east into prison. The lawyer for the defence, whose name into prison. The lawyer for the defence, whose name circumbocution. He simply bought a new umbrella and placed it in the same hotel corridor, but anchored it with a string. He had then only to watch it. Lawyers, merchants, ministers, and all classes of reputable citizens made a grab for the chained umbrella and committed, so far as the string permitted, the crime for which the small boy was to be tried.

CHARITABLE WITH ANOTHER'S MONEY.

HOW LEONARD E. ST. CLARE PASSED A WORTH-LESS CHECK-HIS VICTIMS NUMEROUS.

The Rev. Stephen Merritt, the undertaker at No. 210 Eighth-ave., was complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Leonard E. St. Clarespacious warerooms, Nos. 47 and 40 West Fourteenth- of No. 307 West Twenty-second-st., whom he charged with passing a worthless check for \$50 on nim. Some time ago Mr. Merritt was arranging the funeral of a poor man, and St. Clare, happening into the under taker's office, heard of it "Make out the bill to me." Massive handsome bedroom sets in oak are shown he said generously, and then asked Mr. Merritt to give ombre effect to the wood. A large section of drawn on the Second National Bank by himself, in the building is given to antique carved oaken settees, payment of \$1 given to the beggar and the expenses hall stands, cheval glasses and to library tables and of the funeral, which were \$32. Mr. Merritt gave him A massive table in this section is shown in | \$17 in change, but learned on the next day that the

coal dealers at No. 462 West Educations, and firms from whom his wife, who keeps a boarding house, bought supplies. The teller of the Second National Bank said that a large number of checks signed by St. Clare had been presented for payment, authough St. Clare never had an account there. He thinks that St. Clare must have raised several thousand dollars on these checks. St. Clare was remanded in ball of \$1,500.

BOSTON BALL PLAYERS ORGANIZING. Boston Players' League Club have elected the follow ing officers for next year: President, C. H. Porter; treasurer, F. E. Long; secretary, J. B. Hart; directors, H. Prince and C. H. Porter. The directors chosen by the players are Brouthers, Kelly, Bennett and composed of Cornelius N. Eliss, President Charles | Haynes, C. B. Cory, Godfrey Morse, George Wright, Dr. Eartlett, Arthur Dixwill, John Morrlil and several players. The capital stock, \$20,000, has all been Boston Ball Club." Many of the stockholders are "Boston Ball Crin." Many of the storandides anxious to increase the stock to \$30,000." Mayor Porter, of Quincy, the president, was president of the local League club, in 1874, and took the feam to England that year. Treasurer Long occupied the same position in the League club about eighteen years ago, and secretary Harr and several of the stockholders have had League experiences. have had League experiences.

> YREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND AT VASSAR. struction of a clause in the will of Matthew Vassar, jr., was before Judge Barnard to-day. The clause provides for free scholarships, for which a certain sum of money was bequeathed. The question has arisen whether or not the college authorities have used the fund as provided in the will, whether the other directions made by the testator have been obeyed, and whether the college has not forfeited the \$50,000 left for the purpose named. R. E. Taylor and Cyrus Swan oppeared for the college. The court decided that, so ong as no applicant from the city of Poughkeepsle

COUNT KERATRY TO BE ENTERTAINED. other encieties for the nursess of furthering international copyright with the United States, is to be the guest of well-known authors, publishers and others at breakfast at Delmonko's on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

James Russell Lowell, president of the American mittee of the Farmers and Laborers' Union, whose Copyright League, has been invited to preside.

The invitation sent to Count de Keratry was signed by W. H. Arpleton, Edward Engleston, Joseph W. Harper, Richard Watson Glider, Henry Holt, A. D. F. Randolph, Charles Scribner, Brander Matthews, Lawrence Hutton and R. N. Johnson.

DYING SUDDENLY ON HIS WEDDING JOURNEY. Binghamton, Nov. 30 (Special).-Redney M. Curtiss, a coal merchant of this city, was married on Wednesat the home of the bride's father, W. H. Eastwood. The couple went to Philadelphia, Washington and the South for a bridal tour. Last night the news came that Mr. Curtiss had fallen dead while riding in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The body will arrive here this evening.

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Oil City, Penn., Nov. 30 .- An explosion of nitroglycerine occurred in the suburbs of this place at 2 p. m. to-day, in which two brothers, James Fisher, age eighteen, and Charles Fisher, age sixteen, and "Ed" Hoffman, age twenty-six, lost their lives. The glycerine, to the amount of five tons, owned by the orpedo Company, was in a boat near Fair's kehouse, and was being unloaded and placed in the magazine. While the workmen were away the three the armory bill was vetoed and how the armory bill was vetoed and how the proposed that one of them fell and caused the accident. The shock was a tremendous one. Farm accident and how were shattered. The fectories and harm war by were shattered. The fectories and harm war by were shattered. The fectories and harm war by were shattered. The fectories and harm was to take the Yates County Board of Supervisors to take the Yates County Fd" Hoffman have been found.

THE CANALS CLOSED FOR THE WINTER. Albany, Nov. 30.—The canals closed at 12 o'clock to-night. The steamer Cortes, which left Buffalo on of being Kate Bonder, in which he states that she Tuesday last, loaded with wheat, is the only boat that has not yet succeeded in reaching tidewater. Roughly estimated, the canal tonnage this year shows an increase of 350,000 tons over that of last year.

The funeral of Colonel D. P. Holland was held yesterday afternoon at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. H. Krans. The burial took place in Greenwood Cometery. The floral offerings were numerous, among them being a cross and crown from the family and wreaths and bouquets from

us organizations of which Colonel Holland was a

Surrogate Ransom yesterday quoted an order for the publication of the citation for the probate of the will of John H. Shoenberger, the millionaire, who has made liberal bequests to charitable organizations in Pittsburg.
The will is not yet filed.

Mrs. Florence C. Flynn, the widow of Manifee B.

Flynn, has discontinued her suit, as executor of her hus-band's estate, against Charles Hildrein Field and James Martin, as assignees of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss & Co., and the order of discontinuance was signed by Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. George H. C. Williams has brought a suit, in the Su-preme Court, against Fannie H. Williams, for the annulment of their marriage. He alleges that his wife had a husband, John S. Phillips, living when he married her, on October 26, 1866. Mrs. Williams lives at No. 61 Parade-st., Providence, R. I., and the summons has been served on her by publication, on an order granted by the Supreme Court of Onondaga County.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1889.

THE COLLAPSE OF "SCHENCK'S COMPANY."

A CO-OPERATIVE FAILURE.

WEALTHY TRUSTEES AND STOCKHOLDERS DID NOT SAVE IT FROM DISASTER.

Over 1,000 stockholders in the Consumers' Coal company, a co-operative concern doing business in this city for the last eight years, will have to pay the egular schedule price for fuel this winter unless they manage in some way to save the company from its On Friday the company suspended-lia tes about \$40,000, nominal assets about \$65,000. Seven judgments were entered against it in favor of Mrs. H. C. Schenck, wife of the president, C. Stewart Schenck, for \$12,150, and one in favor of M. Briggs for \$600. Mrs. Schenck had been lending the company noney from time to time to help it along, as its business had fallen off considerably owing to a sectous filness of the president and the falling down of its pier at East Forty-third st. The other creditors are mostly

The Consumers' Coal Company-not limited-was

wholesale coal-dealers.

organized on December 8, 1881, to supply consumers with good coal at a reasonable price and give full The price of the shares was \$5 each and the authorized capital stock \$556,900. C. Stewart Schenek, the originator of the concern, became its president, Thomas Pearsall its secretary, and Frederick A. Sawyan its treasurer. H. C. Manning was made general agent and F. C. Oakley general manager, and there were thirteen trustees as follows: John H. sherwood, of the Fifth Avenue Bank; Henry A. Oakley, president of the Howard Insurance Company; W. S. Nicholas, banker, No. 33 Wall-st.; C. Stewart Schenck, of schenck & Co., merchants; Frederick Taylor, cashier of the Continental National Bank; John & Kiching treasurer of the Eagle Tube Company; I. P. Stephens, of No. 69 William-st.; Thomas Pearsall, of W. J. De Rivera & Co., No. 114 Pearl st.; Paul Coster, of No. 30 Broadway; Frederick A. Sawyer, secretary of the Clyde Steamship Company, T. C. Gakley, of No. 53 West Thirty-first-st.; H. C. Dart, of Hollister & Co. No. 90 Broad st., and Charles C. Dodge, of Dodg Potter & Co., bankers. Among other influential back ers of the company were General Daniel E. siekles, Henry B. Dextor, president of the American News Company, and Samuel N. Hyde. General Sickles re withdrew because dissatisfied with Mr Schenck's business methods, The company started on its career with expensive

offices, and was soon obliged to retrench and re-The capital stock was reduced in July, 1884. to \$135,500, of which \$55,500 was paid in cash, and eso ooo issued for property at Forty-third-st, and East It soon became known as " Schenck's Company," and among coal men was never called by any other name. Many prominent merchants, bankers, brokers and commission deaters were among the stockholders. The annual sales of coal to about \$25,000 tons. The outside public bought at the schedule price, which is usually determined by a combination of the retail dealers in the city, but the stockholders were favored with a discount of 5 per cent. The company bought for cash and sold on time, a system which enabled h gradually to fall behind. Many of its best customers were rich men, and as rich men are proverbiative indifferent about paying small bills, President Schenck found collections exceedingly troublesome.

In order to "raise the wind" he devised a sort of profit certificate plan, which was ingentous if not astonishingly successful. He must have gotten the Among the other stockholders are J. C. idea from the gold and silver certificates of the United States Treasury. Each certificate entitled the holder

states Treasury. Each certificate entitled the holder to one ton of coal (2,000 pounds) and was good for three months, at the expiration of which period it was expected to be redeemed at the office of the company. Buyers of certificates were required, of course, to pay cash, in consideration of which favor they received a discoun of 7.1-2 per cent on the schoduled price of the coal. A good many certificates were sold and used.

The Lincoln National Bank was for several years the depository of the company, and its paper was generously treated there till personalities arose between Henry B. Dexter, one of Mr. Schneck's backers, and a gentleman associated with him on the board of direction. This caused the company no end of trouble. And there were other annoyanes, to which Mr. Schenck refers with much bitterness of splitt. He not only sacrificed his wife, but, as Arrems ward was willing to do, sacrificed his wife's relations to the war. One of his most releatiess persecutors the declares, is Mrs. Hichs.Lord, his coustin. As a creditor of the company she placed her claim in the hands of S. L. M. Barlow, and Mr. Barlow, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, gave Mr. Schenck no rest.

Samuel B. Adler, a coal dealer, recently sued the

no rest. Samuel B. Adler, a coal dealer, recently sued the Samuel B. Adler, a coal dealer the money, with costs, company for \$12,000, and got the money, with costs, and still more recently H. I. Herbert & Co., retail dealers, brought suit for a similar amount. Mr. Schenck retailated by suing Herbert & Co. for \$25,000 damages, charging the firm with circulating report derogatory to the interests of the Consumers' Cow Company.

Meantime, Mr. Schenck is in a precarious condition having undergone an improcessful surgical

Meantime, Mr. Schenck is in a precious cutton, having undergone an unsuccessful surgical operation. For three weeks he has been in bad. When he recovers, a meeting of creditors will be held with a view to arranging for a resumption of business. The company occupies excellent offices mpany occupies excellent offices at No. 18 Broadway.

NATIONAL FARMERS AND LABORERS UNION. St. Louis, Nov. 30 (Special).-President Evan

of the Farmers and Laborers' America, which assembles in convention here no week, arrived to-day. The cotton raisers of the South president is C. W. Macune, of Washington, D. C., and by the National Wheel, whose president is Isaac Me-Cracken, of Arkansas, These two organizations represent the combined interests of 1,500,000 cottongrowers, and have been working together barmoniously months, under the name of National Farmers and Laborers' Mr. Jones said: "The Northwestern America. Farmers' Alliance, numbering 800,000 members and repu senting the agricultural interests of the North rept senting the agricultural interests of the Norta and West, along with the Mutual Benefit Association, which has a membership of between 50,000 and 100,000, have already signified their willingness to join us and the Knights of Labor will have a special delegation here with that object. The Patrons of Husbandry, of whom there are about 1,500,000 in the country, also have been invited into our frateristry, and I have no doubt that they will be able to accept before long, though they were not ready to act decisively in time for this convention.

NO ARMORY-NO NATIONAL GUARD.

Canandaigua, N. Y., Nov. 30 (Special).-About appropriation bills passed by the Legislature winter was one providing for a new armory Yan for the 1st Separate Company, of the Guard. Governor Hill vetoed it and now the N guardsmen say to him: "If we have no armory, will have one less company to command," interest in the organization has flagged from the the armory bill was vetoed afid now it is founcessary to disband the company. The officers hat asked the Yates County Board of Supervisors to talcharge of its quarters.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 30.-A new phase in the Bender case has been developed. The sheriff of Oswego, Kan., wrote a letter to the sheriff of Haron county, this State, in behalf of the woman suspected of being Kate Bonder, in which he states that she says she lived at Wild Fowl Bay, how known as Bayport, with her husband, in 1873-74. She gives her husband's name as Hiram Johnson. On investigation the sheriff found that the incidents mentioned by her, including her child's death and burial, were corroborated by people now living at Bayport, who state that such a family did live there at that time.

TO GIVE A DINNER TO A NEW APPOINTEE. A complimentary dinner will be given to General Michael Kerwin at the Hoffman House to morrow evening at 7 o'clock. It is in recognition of the General's appointment, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New-York District. Channey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Riiss, United States District Attorney Mitchell, John D Iahunty, M. D. Gallagher and others will respond to the toasts. About 100 covers will be la'd, while the bench, bar and make cantile world will be represented.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR IN HUNGARY. From The London Standard.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR IN HUNGARY.

From The London Standard.

A thrilling adventure with a bear occurred a few days ago at Wallendorf, in Hungary. The following is the account given by Advocate Forster, who, as will be seen, narrowly escaped with his life; "I went with a party of friends to the neighboring mountains to shoot roe deer. There were plenty of them, only the shoot roe deer. There were plenty of them, only the dogs hounded them away to the valley beyond. I dogs hounded them away to the valley beyond. I a spot which I knew to be favorable. Presenty I a spot which I knew to be favorable. Presenty I heard the dogs coming, but fancied from their bark that they were chasing a boar. I quickly withdrew my shot cartridges and put in builters, but what was my surprise to see a huge bear trotting quietty toward me, apparently regardless of the dogs. When within me, apparently regardless of the dogs. When within it builters to the dogs when a second builter, which if thought it rendeat to give him a second builter, which if thought it prudeat to give him a second builter, which if the dok effect. I afterward proceeded to a lifewise took effect. I afterward proceeded to a lifewise took effect. I afterward proceeded to a lifewise took with the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within tive paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within tive paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It did not quite when he was within the paces of me. It didnot quite when he was within the paces of me. It did not a terrible the built me to th